

# The Lancaster News.

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## SAYS AMERICA HAS NO CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT

Memorandum Recites Efforts to Minimize Inconveniences.

### NOTE FROM GREAT BRITAIN

John Bull Emphasizes "Various Special Concessions Made in Favor of United States Citizens."

Washington, June 24.—Great Britain, in a memorandum transmitted to the United States and made public here and in London tonight, recites its efforts to minimize inconveniences to neutral commerce resulting from the order in council against trade with Germany, Austria and Turkey, and asserts that American citizens have no just ground for complaint on account of the treatment accorded their cargoes.

No attempt is made to answer the principles asserted in the American note of March 1 protesting against the order in council and insisting upon the right of neutrals to carry on legitimate commerce with each other and to trade in non-contraband with civilians in belligerent countries. In transmitting the memorandum Ambassador Page said it was "merely an explanation of concrete cases and the regulations under which they are dealt with."

Another note to Great Britain is now being prepared at the state department and is expected to be dispatched as soon as the negotiations with Germany over submarine warfare have been cleared up. While this communication probably will make reference to the latest memorandum, it is understood that the manner of enforcing the order in council will not be treated as relevant to the question at issue—whether there is any warrant in international law for the powers that Great Britain and her allies have assumed to exercise over the commerce of the world.

### SPECIAL CONCESSIONS.

In its memorandum the foreign office emphasizes the "various special concessions made in favor of United States citizens" in setting forth that British officials have acted in every case "with the utmost dispatch consistent with the object in view and of showing in every case such consideration for neutrals as might be compatible with the object, namely, to prevent vessels from carrying goods for or coming from the enemy's territory."

Arrangements for buying American cotton detained and for permitting the passage of goods bought in Germany by Americans before the date of the order in council are outlined and the promise made that consideration will be given to special cases of this kind in the future.

According to the summary of ships detained there are now 27 vessels which cleared from the United States held in ports of the United Kingdom. Of these eight are said to be unloading cotton, which Great Britain has agreed to purchase, seven will be allowed to depart as soon as items of their cargo placed in a prize court have been discharged and the other twelve—three of them American ships—are the subject of investigations not yet completed.

### HONORS RUPERT BLUE.

Medical Association Chooses Him for Next Head.

San Francisco, June 24.—The American Medical Association's three day session came to an end today. Fifteen sections representing every standard branch of the profession of medicine held conventions in 15 large halls of the civic auditorium simultaneously today. It was decided to hold the 1916 convention in Detroit.

Dr. Rupert Blue, surgeon general, United States public health service, was elected president-elect. As president-elect, following the custom of the association, he follows Dr. William L. Rodman of Philadelphia, who becomes president, succeeding Dr. Victor C. Vaughan of Ann Harbor, Mich., who retires.

### Operation on Sultan.

London, June 24.—The Sultan of Turkey has undergone an operation for stone in the bladder, says a Reuter's Constantinople dispatch.

## EARTH SHOCKS FELT IN CALIFORNIA

Cause Damage Estimated at \$400,000 in Southern Part of the State.

El Centro, Cal., June 23.—Sharp earth shocks today centered the anxiety of Imperial Valley settlers on the head gates of the great irrigation system which has transformed nearly 250,000 acres of desert. Tonight the intakes of the Colorado river, near Yuma, and the headway at Sharp's were reported safe although the Sharp's Heading was shaken and sagged.

Engineers reported that another shock as severe as the one that last night rocked the little cluster of towns in the valley and cost half a dozen or more lives in the Mexican border town of Mexicali, undoubtedly would wreck the works there.

Scientists appear to agree that last night's shocks lay along the line of what is known as the San Andreas Fault in the earth's formation which was involved in the north-central California earthquake of 1906.

Damage estimated at \$400,000 was done in the district extending roughly from the shoulder of the Cocopah mountains of Lower California to San Bernardino and Needles, Cal., on the north, Yuma on the east, and San Diego on the west.

The zone where the tremors were felt most centered about Calexico and Mexicali where the free revelry of a frontier collection of saloons and dance halls was halted when the first shock put out the lights, and where all the fatalities occurred.

The loss at Calexico was estimated at something less than \$200,000.

Several fires at Calexico added to the damage done there by the quakes, which threw the municipal water tank off its 60-foot tower. The collapse of the tower deprived the town of water pressure and the fires burned several residences and two business buildings.

North of El Centro the damage was comparatively light. Towns further up the valley suffered slightly. No damage was done outside of the valley.

Meager reports brought here by train and automobile said that six or seven men and women had been killed at Mexicali and that the bodies of two men had been taken from the debris and identified.

Strict guard was established in the various towns as soon as the quakes began. Special deputies here and at Calexico a troop of United States cavalry which had been patrolling the border, kept order and protected property. Across the line Col. Establan Cantu, the Mexican commandant established martial law.

## PRESIDENT GOES ON SUMMER TRIP

Off for a Short Vacation at Cornish, New Hampshire, to Call on Friends.

Washington, June 23.—President Wilson left tonight on a trip to Roslyn, N. Y., and Cornish, N. H., intending to be away from Washington until July 6.

The President plans to spend tomorrow with his friend, Col. E. M. House, at Roslyn, leaving there at night for the "Summer White House" at Cornish, where he will arrive Friday afternoon. Tomorrow will be the first time the President has seen Colonel House since his return from Europe. The colonel will tell of views he gained during personal interviews with European officials concerning the possibility of peace and questions at issue between the United States and European countries. He also will present the results of his inquiry into the possibility of coordinating American relief work abroad.

During the President's stay in Cornish he will be kept in constant touch with developments in the European and Mexican situations.

On the trip north the President was accompanied by Miss Margaret Wilson and Dr. Cary T. Grayson. He will be joined at Cornish by Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre and Francis Woodrow Sayre, the President's grandson.

Eight Lose Lives, Others Hurt. Gettysburg, Pa., June 24.—Eight persons are known to have been killed and from 12 to 14 injured in a head-on collision between the Blue Mountain Special and a local train on the Western Maryland Railroad near the Mason and Dixon line tonight.

## TEUTONS IN POSSESSION OF GALICIAN CAPITAL

Lemberg Held by Russians Since September Has Fallen.

### RETIRE IN GOOD ORDER.

Russians Are Said to Have Effectuated Retirement With Minimum Losses. Berlin and Vienna Celebrate.

London, June 23.—The Russians have lost Lemberg. They occupied the Galician capital early in September and held it continuously until Tuesday, when the combined Austro-German forces compelled them to retreat from the city, which is only sixty-odd miles due west from the nearest point of the Russian frontier.

Whether the fall of Lemberg means that the Russian army operating south of it in southeast Galicia is effectively cut off from the army to the north stretching across Poland to the Baltic, cannot yet be said, Vienna and Berlin newspapers say this is the case and that the Russian arms have received a blow from which they cannot recover.

If the stroke proves as crushing as the Teutons predict, its effect, military observers here say, soon should be felt in the transfer of vast German forces to the west, where for days they have been hard pressed by the French.

Up to 10:30 o'clock tonight Petrograd had not conceded the fall of Lemberg. Previous dispatches from the Russian capital, however, related details of what purported to be the systematic withdrawal of the Russians from the town and if these details should prove correct it is believed in military circles here that when the count is taken of the Austro-German booty it will not be large for, as was the case at Przemyśl, the Russians are said to have worked hard to move everything of military value.

Telegrams from Vienna concerning the capture of Lemberg and recounting the celebration of the populace in Vienna over the victory add that the Austrian correspondents with the Teutonic armies pay tribute to the magnificent rear guard action fought by the Russians, who are declared to have retreated eastward in good order, leaving behind few prisoners and even removing the Russian documents from the city, which, since the Russians occupied it, has been called by them Lwow.

One telegram from Vienna says Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph purpose to meet soon in the recaptured Galician capital for "fitting ceremonies to mark the end of Russian's dominance of Galicia."

The news of the fall of Lemberg was known on the continent yesterday but it did not reach London until late today. Then bulletins arrived almost simultaneously by wireless from Berlin and Vienna by way of Amsterdam. The British press had been expecting such a development and there was no more than passing comment on it, though it drove home the fact how ample must have been the Austro-German ammunition supply to accomplish the feat.

Berlin and Vienna are reported joyful over the victory of their forces. Archduke Frederick of Austria, commander-in-chief of Austrian forces, and Gen. von Mackensen, of the German army, both have been made field marshals of the Prussian army in recognition of their services in the Galician campaign.

On the river Dniester, south of Lemberg, the battle still rages.

### Words of Pope Cause Protest.

Rome, via Paris, June 23.—The Italian press vigorously condemns the interview attributed to Pope Benedict by Louis Latapie, and published in La Liberté of Paris, in which His Holiness is said to have voiced a complaint that the privileges of the Vatican have been seriously curtailed by the Italian government as the result of the war.

The Corriere D'Italia declares that if the pontiff does not categorically deny the words attributed to him they will have deplorable consequences.

The Sencoula says: "The Pope has spoken strange words."

## SAYS HE WILL NOT TREAT WITH VILLA

Carranza Will Continue Efforts to Crush Opposition.

### CLAIMS VICTORY IS NEAR.

President Wilson Finds Little Hope For Accommodation of Differences Between Chiefs.

Washington, June 23.—General Carranza has informed the United States that under no circumstances will he treat with General Villa, and he will continue his military campaign to crush his adversaries.

President Wilson had a long report today on Carranza's views as given in informal conversation with an American consular officer at Vera Cruz. He found in it little hope for an accommodation of differences between the Mexican factions. Carranza reiterated that his was not a campaign for the elevation of personalities, but for the principles of the revolution, that his opponents were "reactionaries" and desirous only of satisfying personal ambitions.

Carranza declared he soon would dominate the situation and would grant amnesty to all who were not guilty of crimes. Villa and his associates, however, according to Carranza, either must leave the country or be tried by a military court.

Carranza's views did not surprise officials here, as he consistently ignored all offers of peace made by the Villa-Zapata faction as well as suggestions of foreign mediators.

It is recognized in official quarters, however, that there is a possibility that Carranza does not understand the earnestness of the United States in demanding an early settlement of the trouble in Mexico. Charles Lougless and Eliseo Arredondo, representatives here of General Carranza, will leave on Friday for Vera Cruz to confer further with the first chief. They are familiar with the American point of view.

No advice has been received officially as to the outcome of reported differences between Carranza and Obregon.

### FAMINE CONDITIONS.

A summary of reports to the American Red Cross on famine conditions in Mexico, made public today says:

"In Mexico City thousands are begging for food and flocking about stations where food supplies are being distributed by foreign relief committees and sometimes by the government. The price of corn and beans is six times the previous price. Bakeries have closed for lack of flour. A week's cessation of supplies would bring the entire city to almost a starvation point."

"Conditions in Durango are better than they are in any north Mexican state, but they are very distressing. Lately there were dangerous food riots. The wheat crop is only twenty per cent of normal."

"At Durango Americans have laid in stores of food supplies, but these will be of a little value to them in case of famine, for their houses and property will be searched by hungry mobs, which neither civil or military authorities will have the courage or inclination to prevent."

### On Mission for Villa.

Boston, June 23.—Gen. Felipe Angeles, the Villa leader in Mexico, who came here to visit his family, again contradicted reports that he broke with his chief. Angeles said that he had been sent to this country by Villa, but refused to explain the nature of his mission.

"President Wilson is regarded as the best friend Mexico has," he said. "General Villa believes in him."

"General Villa would welcome the offices of President Wilson in the picking of a compromise executive provided Carranza agrees to allow the election or appointment by President Wilson to go undisputed by arms."

### Food for Mexicans.

New Orleans, June 23.—One thousand barrels of flour and fifteen thousand bushels of corn for destitute Mexicans were loaded on board the steamship Colombia here today. The vessel will clear for Vera Cruz tomorrow. The shipment is consigned to the American Red Cross.

## WATSON REVIEWS MILL STATISTICS

Total Number Employed in Textile Work the Largest in Four Years.

Columbia Special to Charleston News and Courier, June 23.—"The results of the midyear census are very gratifying to me," says Col. E. J. Watson. "They show that the total number of people employed in the textiles at this time is greater than at any time in the last four years with the exception of the year 1913, there being 349 more people at work now than at the same time last year. It is exceedingly gratifying that the principal increase has been in the number of white males, the actual increase being 767 white men. While there has been this increase in the number of white men there has been a decrease of 218 in the number of negro men employed and 52 in the number of negro women. More gratifying than all, perhaps though, is the fact that there are 148 less white women employed now than one year ago. The large increase in the number of white males is no doubt due to two facts: War conditions failed to attract them back to the farm, and war conditions have made recently many of the mills begin to work with night and day forces."

"The child labor situation still continues to lead away from the employment of the young child, even though those between the ages of 12 and 14 years of age are allowed under the law to work. At present as compared to last year there are 219 more white boys and 263 more white girls between the ages of 14 and 16 years in the mills than there were a year ago. Between the same ages the negro males decreased by 23 and the negro girls by 6. There are 223 less white boys between the ages of 12 to 14 in the mills this year than last year, and 116 less white girls between the same ages than last year, and there are 29 less negro boys and 5 less negro girls between the ages of 12 to 14 than at the same time last year."

## MULLER EXECUTED AS A GERMAN SPY

Another Alleged Spy, Robert Rosenthal, Is to be Court Martialed. Story of Crime.

London, June 23.—F. Robert Muller, who on June 4 was found guilty at the Old Bailey police court of being a German spy, was executed in the Tower of London today by shooting.

Another alleged German spy, Robert Rosenthal, who is said by the police to have confessed that he was sent to England by the German admiralty to obtain information on naval matters, is to be court martialed.

The official announcement concerning Muller and Rosenthal was extremely brief, stating merely that Muller had been put to death in the Tower today and that the "summary of the evidence in the case of the alleged spy Rosenthal was taken to the Wellington barracks today. He will be tried by court martial."

It is presumed that Muller faced a firing squad in the yard of the Tower of London at dawn as did Carl Hans Lody, executed last November after he had been convicted of spying.

F. Robert Muller was arrested sometime ago with Auton Kuepferle and a man named Hahn. All three were accused of sending military information to Germany by means of invisible ink. Muller and Hahn were convicted and Muller was sentenced to death while Hahn was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. Kuepferle committed suicide while his trial was in progress.

Muller once lived in Boston where he was in the rubber business and moved in good social circles. He claimed to be a naturalized Britisher. His father was a German and his mother a Scotch woman.

### DOCTOR ATTENDING FRANK.

Prisoner Probably Won't Start Work for Some Time.

Milledgeville, Ga., June 22.—Leo M. Frank, whose death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Slaton, is under the care of a prison physician today. His condition was declared to be too serious to send him to the fields to work with other prisoners for a week or longer.

## SAY THEY BELIEVE THAW IS SANE MAN

Thirteen Witnesses Take Stand in Behalf of White's Slayer.

### THAW TELLS OF HIS ESCAPE

Says He Left Matteawan Because He Was Told He Was Sane and Believed It.

New York, June 23.—Thirteen witnesses testified today that they believed Harry K. Thaw is sane. The witnesses, who included Thaw himself, appeared in proceedings before a jury to test Thaw's present mental state, on the outcome of which depends whether the slayer of Stanford White will go free or return to the insane asylum from which he escaped.

Four jurors at Thaw's forced trials, two chaplains, a physician, and a keeper at the Tombs prison, where Thaw at various times was confined; two newspaper men, who had been associated with him during the nine years' history of Thaw litigation; a lawyer, who had met Thaw in New Hampshire, and a juror in civil proceedings instituted by one of Thaw's former attorneys against Thaw's mother, were included in the list who testified.

All agreed that Thaw showed no symptoms of delusion; that he could talk intelligently on many subjects, had never been violent to their knowledge and appeared rational.

### THAW AS A WITNESS.

Thaw appeared composed on the witness stand and answered his attorney's questions in well modulated voice and without hesitation. He described the story of his escape from Matteawan and said he left because physicians had told him he was sane and because he himself believed he was. Cross-examination was postponed.

That the whole history of the Thaw case would be dragged to light again before the trial is concluded was indicated by Deputy Attorney General Cook in his address. He declared the state would prove Thaw was an incurable paranoiac and was morally perverted.

In his cross-examination of the witnesses today Cook put questions designed to impress on the jury that a man suffering from the form of insanity which the state alleges Thaw possesses, might appear perfectly rational in his ordinary associations, even mentally brilliant.

One important witness whom the state desires to call, Susan Merrill, whose home Thaw was alleged at his trials for murder to have frequented, was missing, Cook said today. She had been located in Boston and had promised to come to New York.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, in Chicago, Cook said, had promised to appear if needed.

### "SLATON, THE TRAITOR."

Columbus Crowd Shows Hatred of Governor.

Columbus, Ga., June 22.—An effigy bearing a placard "Gov. Slaton, the traitor," was hanged and riddled with bullets on the west end of the Fourteenth street bridge across the Chattahoochee river here tonight.

There was a demonstration which lasted from 8:30 o'clock to 11 p. m., in which hundreds of people from Georgia and Alabama took part, this being on the line between the two states. Several hundred shots were fired.

A Georgia father and three of his daughters are said to have taken part in the shooting, one of the daughters firing the last shot. The crowd was orderly and no one was hurt.

After the shooting the effigy was set on fire and burned.

Many women and children were in the crowd that took part in the demonstration against the Georgia governor.

### "Old Man" Expects Big Meeting.

Gaffney Special to Charleston News and Courier, June 23.—President DeCamp of the State Press Association is preparing to move on Chick Springs next week in force, where he says he hopes to have the best meeting which the association has ever enjoyed.